D-7510

F. 201 A
G. 2000-5-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D 7510/2

SUBJECT:

SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL PEACE ASSOCIATION

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

CFP/

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date January 26, 1939.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7510
Date 26/1/39

Subject: Shanghai International Peace Association.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang. Forwarded by C. Crawford. C.D.

It is learned that the Shanghai International Peace Association (上海國際和平會) with an office in Room No.409, 299 Szechuen Road, which came into existence in June 1938, under the direction of Wu I-ting (武宜停), the principal promoter, (vide Special Branch report dated September 23, 1938), has virtually ceased to exist since the transfer from Shanghai of Mr. Nishimura (西村), Senior Advisor to the Shanghai City Government, without whose continued financial support Wu I-ting has been unable to sustain the activities of the Association and consequently has been inactive of late.

The lease of Room 409, 299 Szechuen Road was terminated at the end of 1938, but Wu I-ting is reported to have stated that a communication address would still be maintained at 46 Avenue Foch, (Chengtu Road District) in which the Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association is located. Wu I-ting is at present living in the premises of the fellow countrymen's association.

Sih Tse Liang
C.D.I.

P.A. to D.C. (S.B.)
26/1

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).

Comm
for
Information
Thos Robertson
DC (S.B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
26 JAN. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

EM 2
G. 90M-1-39
LVK

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

File No. S. B. Branch,
S. B. REGISTRY
MUNICIPAL POLICE

Date April 4, 1939.

Subject. Shanghai International Peace Association - promoter returns to Peiping

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih *Forwarded by* C. Crawford. D.I.

Further to Special Branch report dated 26-1-39 relative to the closure of the Shanghai International Peace Association, it is learned that the promoter Wu I-ting (吳宜停) has left together with his family for Peiping. His departure marked the dissolution of the association.

During March, Wu I-ting is reported to have visited Nanking in the hope of soliciting financial assistance from the "Reformed Government" for the maintenance of the Shanghai International Peace Association, but his request was rejected. As a result, he was compelled to discontinue his activities and closed the communication office of the association which was established in January, 1939 on the premises of the Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association, 46 Avenue Foch (Chengtu Road District).

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

September 21, 1938. Morning Translation.

News Digest:

THE SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL PEACE ASSOCIATION

This paper yesterday received several copies of a pamphlet entitled "Manifesto for Peace issued by the Shanghai International Peace Association". The pamphlet contains ridiculous statements and had apparently been issued by shameless traitors.

In its covering letter to this paper, the Association stated that it had "submitted a report to the Shanghai Municipal Council". This is very surprising.

This traiterous organization has an office at 46 Avenue Foch, Telephone 35177. The address of the Association as printed on the pamphlet is Room 409, Oriental Building, 299 Szechuen Road.

51

Any connection with Wu Ting?

Ts

September 22, 1938. Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Wen Pao of September 21:

"INTERNATIONAL PEACE SOCIETY" ISSUES MANIFESTO

Many people in Shanghai have of late received copies of a manifesto issued by a so-called "Shanghai International Peace Society" (上海国际和平会). The manifesto states that it has reported its formation to the S.M.C.

The manifesto gives the office of the Society at No.409, in the building of the Bank of East Asia, No.299 Szechuen Road, but on the letters sent by the Society to the public the communication office is given as No.46 Avenue Foch, Telephone 35177. Certain persons who telephoned to this address were informed that this is address of the Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association and that there was no such body as the "Shanghai International Peace Society" located there.

A perusal of the manifesto shows that the peace movement of the "Shanghai International Peace Society" is being directed by the Japanese. The propaganda literature of the Society makes no mention of the promoters.

It will be remembered that sometime ago, the Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association was the object of a bomb attack.

THH

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38 3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

File No. 7510

S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. 2510
Date 24 9 38

Date September 23, 1938.

Subject: Propaganda activities of the Shanghai International Peace Association.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. Crawford, D.D.

The pamphlet entitled "Manifesto for Peace issued by the Shanghai International Peace Association", mentioned in the local Chinese press, is actually issued by the Shanghai International Peace Association, now located at Room 409 Bank of East Asia Building, 299 Szechuen Road, of which the principal promoter is Wu I-ting (武宜停).

Wu I-ting submitted an application for registration to the Special Branch, Police Headquarters on June 23, but no registration certificate was issued.

With reference to the office situated at 46 Avenue Foch, as mentioned in the newspaper cutting, this address is actually the Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association, of which Wu I-ting is nominally one of the committee members but actually holds the reins of the Association. It is, however, to be noted that the decision of the Municipal Police to prohibit any propaganda activities being carried out on the premises of the Countrymen's Association on behalf of this so-called "Peace" organization, was conveyed to Mr. Ling Ts Kwong (靈芝光), another committee member of the Fellow Countrymen's Association, on June 23, and since that time no outward sign of any resumption of such activities at 46 Avenue Foch has come to our notice, but there is every possibility that any mail to the "Peace" Association will be invariably accepted at 46 Avenue Foch, although personal visit or enquiry at the same address regarding this peace movement will undoubtedly bring an answer in the negative.

FILE

FILE

DBB. 2319

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch)

Sih Tse-liang
C. D. I.

STRY
7510
23 1 39

January 20, 1939. Afternoon Translation.

Lieh Pao (力报), a mosquito paper:

A STRANGE BOOKLET

Yesterday a certain person received from the post a parcel of printed matter. On opening it, he noticed that it contained slogans supporting Wong Ching-wei and a booklet of legislative regulations of the Chinese Republic of Provisional Federal States. On the left side of the cover of the booklet appears the signature "Woo Nyi-ding" (武毅侍). Nothing is known of the antecedents of this person but he seems to have a fair knowledge of the feeling among certain nationals who are tired of the war and are eager for an early conclusion. The three characters he has used as his name mean that the hostilities should be stopped.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

THE UNION BREWERY COMPANY

Of late, reports have ~~been current~~ to the effect that ~~the Union Brewery Company, a British~~ concern, is making arrangements for its sale to Japanese merchants.

The company, however, declares that the report is absolutely untrue.

Eastern Times:

A SHANGHAI DISTRICT COURT

It ~~is learned~~ that after the ~~inauguration~~ of the Shanghai ~~District Court, the Judicial~~ Office of the Shanghai Special ~~Municipal Government~~ will change its title to Shanghai District ~~Branch Court~~. It will be located ~~in Pootung~~ for it would be ~~ridiculous~~ to have two Shanghai District Courts at the same side of the Whangpoo.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
N. S. B. D. 7510
11/7/38

July 9, 1938. Morning Translation.

Morning Leader publishes the following letters :-

PROPAGANDA SENT THROUGH THE POST

To the Editor :

Since Shanghai became an isolated island, many foxes, dogs and rascals have, with the support of the "short fellow", become important persons.

Yesterday morning we received by post six pamphlets in red and green issued by shameless persons to propagate the betrayal of the country. The pamphlets were entitled "Letter from Wu Nyi-ding (武宜侍) to Discuss the Salvation of the Country and People with the Various Circles Throughout the Country". The pamphlet suggests the immediate cessation of our war of resistance and the cultivation of friendship with Japan.

Our talented Mr. Wu informs us in the pamphlet that for the purpose of promoting Sino-Japanese and world peace, he has established a "Shanghai International Peace Society" on Museum Road and is seeking the co-operation of the people.

Considerable effect will no doubt be produced by sending the propaganda through the post, but I hope that persons who receive the pamphlet will first ask themselves whether they are prepared to follow in the steps of such "big men" as Loh Pah-hong (陸伯鴻) and Koo Shing-ih (顧馨一).

My advice to my fellow-countrymen is that they remain unshaken in the war of resistance.

Chiu Tsing (火駿).

To the Editor :

The day before yesterday our shop received an unsigned letter containing more than ten strange pamphlets, similar to one picked up in front of the Sun Sun Company the other day by a friend of mine named Han (韓). They are purely propaganda sent out by traitors for a certain party. This propaganda is useless because our Government has already decided to resist the Japanese bandits to the end. I hope our fellow-countrymen will not be misled by the traitors.

Ching Chun (勁軍).

(Editor's notes- All efforts of the traitors will be in vain if our countrymen are firm in the war of resistance. We think that the youths and patriotic persons in Shanghai should go about the various classes of people to carry out propaganda work. They will not only make patriotic persons more patriotic, but make traitors repent.)

FILE
FILE

1407

POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7510
Date 11 7 38

NEW ORGANIZATION SAID FORMED

Co-operative Group Has Nucleus Of Several Aged People

Despite Chinese terrorist activities directed against what they term "puppets" working in co-operation with the Japanese, a new Chinese organization, aiming at promoting friendship with the Japanese, has been started in Shanghai and is trying to enlist members.

According to a Chinese report, Mr. W. Yi-ting has organized "The International Peace Society" at the request of the Japanese. The chief aims of the Society are to promote friendly feelings between the Chinese and Japanese and to try its best to bring an end to the present hostilities.

Under his name, an open letter, entitled "Letter to all Fellow-Countrymen in Connection with the Salvation of the Nation and People" sets forth the aims of his organization. Under the Society there has been established the "Shanghai Autonomous Bureau," the chief aim of which is to oppose the resistance policy.

The Society is trying to get members, but only a few persons are said to be willing to join it. It has secured several aged people as its "fundamental" members.

C.D.S. 9/7

9/7

9/7

Translation of a handbill issued in the name of Wu I-ting, promoter of the Shanghai International Peace Association. 7510 19 7 38

This document is distortive, illogical and ambiguous, and can hardly be the work of a man not suffering from serious mental disorder.

ATTENTION: Save the country and the people:

Save the people in distress:

Wu I-ting's advise to General Director Chiang:-

Communication address : Preparatory office of the Shanghai International Peace Association, 128 Museum Road, International Settlement of Shanghai.

To Old Comrade Kai-shek,

Whether I am a real comrade or whether I have done something for the Kuomintang, or for the particulars of my daily doings, please ask Mr. Wang Fah-ching(王法勤, member of C.E.C. of Kuomintang) who will be able to tell everything.

(Hereunder the letter is written in poetic style of four characters in one sentence.)

I saw you hurriedly once about ten years ago. I was a councillor but did not give counsel. I was grateful to you for the salary of $500 per month, but very much regret having done nothing in the revolution. By instinct, I devoted myself to writing and submitted to you six books on river conservancy for the benefit of the people.

Since the September 18 incident, our country has been in bad fate. Every one is trying to save the country and I am trying to save every one.

FILE

DBP. 18/7

P.A. & D.C. (Sp. Br.)

The whole nation is in true unison and the Sun and the Moon are shining. Comrades and friends started an autonomous movement at Shiang Ho to reconstruct the nation and to improve the people's livelihood. The Chairman of the Honan Provincial Government, General Shang Tseng, did not support this movement; otherwise the whole nation would have participated and the present disaster would have been avoided. I don't know when the disaster will come to an end and I weep whenever I think that China is now following the steps of Spain. National salvation without confidence is useless. None can avoid death. To know a thing is difficult and to do it is easy. The sleepy lion is roaring and many heroes are working for the realization of self-determination and self-government. The recovery of Manchuria is to be effected during the "three autumns". Please don't worry as defeats will result in victory. If you ask for the reason, I tell you that combination and separation are inter-changing. We should stop the war and carry out struggles by peaceful measures. This is universal truth.

Wu I-ting's advice to Japanese people :-
The heaven and the earth, and the earth and the heaven. Happiness follows misfortune.

Afford equal treatment to the people of the same race and be friendly with one another; which doctrine is, however, not followed at present. The reconstruction of the nation by conducting a war of resistance has been advocated. War is to fight the men below while resistance is to resist those at the top. The Sun does not "fight" below

and it shines above. People of the same language will assimilate. The "six lines and eight diagrams" are for divination regarding the "Two earths". The diagram begins with one line which is then included in a circle. The character "Origin" (今) is formed by combining the two characters "one" (一) and "sky" (天).
The sky is the origin of the Sun.
(A number of sentences hereunder are undecipherable and cannot be translated.)
The present Liang Wei Emperor hides himself in the New Asia (? Hotel). The West Village (西村 or Nishimura) makes no development, and the King's doctrine (王道) is not Emperor's (皇). The character "Emperor" (皇) without the upper half,-"white" (白), - is likely to convey the meaning of darkness. When such an emperor descends from Heaven, I should deem him "excessive". There are the "Reformed Government" and the "Provisional Government". We have two "Eight-Diagrams" but we do not have "parents", there being no "father of the country" or "Mother of the country." These are self styled republican governments. The emperors and ministers do not behave as they should. The nation will be ruined when civilisation fails and military force is resorted to.

Wu I-ting's advice to Youths:-
Youths are young, and will have five sons who will be able to reach the hightest literary positions.

Pitiful ! Pitiful ! Young men and Young men ! Don't be discouraged by the words of your chiefs. Repent your past faults, and be awakened. To love the nation and forget.

your home is an extreme doctrine. Keep in mind the Three Principles of the People but remember that the "Four Rights" do not mean actual rights. Dr. Sun has defined that the nation should be reconstructed by promoting civilization and self-government. Owing to the corrupt administration during the Ching Dynasty, the Republican Government was formed. But the present situation is no improvement. Communism rules the country. Young men should not favour the war of resistance because it cannot rebuild the nation.

Wu I-ting's advice to family elders :-
There are two divisions in the Tai Jih Diagram (diagram of the Sun and the Moon) and we have Fu Yi and Shao Yi (Emperor Fu Yi and Tang Shao Yi).

You family elders should know that people are entitled to what they have and they are to govern their homes by means of democracy. The people must be vested with political rights and they must abide by their duties, while the government should be run by the able and the good. Self Government is to be promoted and invasion of neighbours is to be prohibited. However, on being invaded northern resistance should be offered. The interior will not be open to foreign merchants if they are not agreeable to our people. Labourers will be made content with their treatment. In a word every one will work happily for the welfare of the nation under a good government. Unite the youths, and assimilate with the people of the same race. Spread the holy doctrine and improve waterways.

Wu I-ting's advice to the Communist Party:-

Communism will lead the people to laziness. We have to be diligent and economic, and have to respect our parents. It is ridiculous if one ignores his parents.

because but for them he would not have been born. We must stop the Warfare which will destroy the country.

I hope the communists will advocate peace and assist in the formation of the republic.

June 28, 1938.

Translation of the rules and regulations governing the formation of the Self-Government Guild for the Municipality of Shanghai.

.....

Prepared by the "Shanghai International Peace Association," Room 533, Christian Literature Society Building, Museum Road.

CHAPTER 1 - General Principles

Article 1 - The Self-Government Guild for the Municipality of Shanghai is organized for the purpose of seeking world peace and for the enforcement of the principles of cosmopolitanism.

Article 2 - The Self-Government Guild is organized by representatives of the heads of families.

Article 3 - The heads of families, irrespective of nativity and nationality, who wish to live in Shanghai and of whom records have been kept by the Census Department of the local administration, will be entitled to elect or to be elected as officers of the Guild.

Article 4 - Forty nine representatives will be elected by the heads of families in Shanghai residing in the following divisions :-

Nantao
Chapei
Pootung
Western District
International Settlement
French Concession.

Article 5 - The number of representatives of a division to the Guild will be in proportion to the number of families residing in that division.

Article 6 - The election of representatives to the Guild will be by ballot. Heads of [illegible] also be elected.

The head of each family is entitled to one vote.

CHAPTER 2 - Organization

Article 7 - The Self-Government Guild will be composed of the following associations :-

1) The "Association to Establish Moral Law."
2) The "Association to Examine Virtue."
3) The "Association to Enforce Kindness."
4) The "Association to Uphold Righteousness."
5) The "Association to Supervise Propriety."

Article 8 - The following officers will be elected from among the representatives of heads of families:-

1) One managing director whose duty is to direct the affairs of the five associations.
2) Two guild directors whose duty is to assist the managing director.
3) Five chairmen to take charge of the five associations.
4) One vice-chairman whose duty is to assist the chairman of the "Association to Enforce Kindness."
5) Twenty sectional chiefs whose duty is to take charge of sections attached to the five associations.
6) Twenty directors whose duty is to assist sectional chiefs of the five associations.

Article 9 - When additional assistance is required, the number of persons required shall be determined by the "Association to Establish Moral Law" and their appointment shall be approved by the managing director.

Article 10- The tenure of office of the representatives runs for three years. Should any of the following conditions occur, the representative involved shall resign and a new representative shall be elected :-

1) Inability of a representative whose recall is demanded by the same number of votes as he received for his election.

2) Violation of any of the rules and regulations of the Guild by a representative, which has been certified by the "Association to Uphold Righteousness."

3) Neglect of duty of a representative.

CHAPTER 3 - Self-Government

Article 11- The principles of self-government adopted by the Guild will be(1) those formulated by the Self-Government Guild; (2) and those contained in classics.

Article 12- When self-government is enforced, the people shall observe the provisions of treaties concluded between China and foreign powers and shall abide by the regulations governing the administration of foreign settlements. In case these provisions are harmful to the people, negotiations will be conducted by the self-government guild with the powers concerned.

Article 13- Family elders in various divisions may organize a society for the purpose of enforcing the right to self government.

Article 14- In order to facilitate the work of the Self-Government Guild, branch guilds will be organized for various villages and divisions.

Article 15- A village self-government guild is organized by family elders in a village, while a divisional self-government guild is organized by family elders in the various villages of a division.

CHAPTER 4 - Expenses

Article 16- Funds for the Self-Government Guild shall be raised by various divisions.

Article 17- A budget for the Guild shall be drawn up by the "Association to Enforce Kindness" and approved by the "Association to Establish Moral Law."

CHAPTER 5 - Reorganization

Article 18 - When the tenure of office of the representatives to the Guild expires, or when the entire body of representatives are recalled in accordance with the regulations, a reorganization of the Self-Government Guild shall take place.

Article 19 - The rules and regulations governing the reorganization of the Self-Government Guild and the re-election of representatives shall be formulated by family elders or by village or divisional self-Government guilds when these guilds have been established.

CHAPTER 6 - Remarks

Article 20 - These rules and regulations will be promulgated on June 15, 1938 by the Shanghai International Peace Association.

Article 21 - Following the promulgation of these rules and regulations, they will be enforced by the people with the assistance of the Shanghai International Peace Association.

Article 22 - After the inauguration of the Self-Government Guild, every representative shall conduct himself in an examplary manner and promote international peace.

7510.

7510
17 6 38

June 13, 1938. Afternoon Translation

Standard :-

A LETTER FROM THE FOUNDER OF SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL PEACE ASSOCIATION

Yesterday this paper received a letter from Wu Nyien-ding (武乾丁), founder of the Shanghai International Peace Association. At first we decided to ignore the letter, but after perusing it we are of the opinion that it is not fair for us to keep such a "wonderful letter" to ourselves. Therefore, we publish the letter for the information of our readers but we hope that they will not misunderstand this as propaganda on behalf of others.

"To the editor,

Yesterday your paper published an article entitled 'Why are there so many devils' which had been reproduced from the 'China Press.' The article not only falsely accuses me of having organized the Shanghai International Peace Association at the instigation of the Japanese, but also makes the ridiculous mistake of giving the address of the association as Yuen Ming Yuen Road whereas in reality it is located on Museum Road.

I assure you that the peace I am advocating is a cultural peace and not peace by armed force; the object of my association is solely to relieve the people.

I hope you will publish a correction which will be appreciated not only by me but also by the people who are waiting for a helping hand. I am forwarding you some propaganda literature of my association and hope you will kindly help me with your advice. Your criticisms will be much appreciated.

Wu Nyien-ding,
Founder of the Shanghai International
Peace Association,
June 11."

FILE

THE CHINA PRESS

"Peace Apostles" Arrive

Promoters Unfold Plan For "Peace" Body Here

Joining the myriad Shanghai organisations which aim to promote Sino-Japanese friendship and co-operation during the time when the two countries are at war, Wu Kee-ding, described as an "educator," has arrived here from Peiping to inaugurate the "International Peace Association."

Wu and his retinue of secretaries and assistants have opened an office at the Christian Literature Building, Museum Road. A printed pamphlet, outlining the purpose of the organisation and containing many quotations from the Mencius annals, was circulated yesterday among local foreign and Chinese residents.

Aim Explained

Referring to the Japanese as the "race of great peace," the pamphlet explained that the association is being established with a view of "making China and Japan as one family first and then the nations of the whole world as one big peace union in the second step....."

Continuing, the pamphlet stated: "Since what we believe in the great doctrine of our ancient sages may accord with what the Japanese call their Continental Policy, Chinese and Japanese, when united together, are like heaven and earth, and inhalation and exhalation."

In outlining the way Shanghai should be governed, the sponsors of the association proposed: "The way of forming public self-government in Shanghai is that every leader of a family disregarding the nationalities shall be so organized that the principles of morality and science are truly put into practice, and that this government shall co-operate with the existing government in carrying out works of all kinds."

Large Staff Required

The organization, according to the pamphlet, is to have one president and two vice-presidents, five committees, with 30 members each, 20 department chiefs and a number of secretaries. The following are the names chosen for some of the committees:

"Sincerity Making Committee," "Virtue Maintaining Committee," "Happiness Giving Committee," "Righteousness Doing Committee" and the "Propriety Controlling Committee."

S.
R
9/6

C.D.S. Sil
C.
9/6

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Stabbl

REPORT

Date June 21, 19 38.

Subject Wu I-ting (武宜停), promoter of the "World Peace Movement."

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

With reference to the remarks of D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached report, a visit was made to the office of the "Shanghai International Peace Association (上海國際和平会)", Room 533, Christian Literature Society Building, 128 Museum Road, by a member of the Special Branch on June 17 and the inmates of the Association apprised of the necessity of registering the organization with the Shanghai Municipal Police. Blank registration forms in English and Chinese were handed to them.

S.I. continue enquiries to limit misuse

Nevertheless, no application has yet been received from the Association.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 21 JUNE 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

Information has been received that Wu I-ting, the principal promoter of the "Shanghai International Peace Association, is utilizing the premises of the Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association, 46 Avenue Foch (Chengtu Road district) to further his own [redacted] and the work of his association.

Bundles of pamphlets entitled "Wu I-ting on the question of the Salvation of the Nation and the People," a copy of which was attached to report dated 15.6.38, were seen on June 20 in the premises of the Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association, and persons busily engaged in wrapping those pamphlets into small rolls supposedly for the purpose of distribution.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 21 JUNE 1938 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

SBR.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38
LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch, ~~[illegible]~~,

REPORT

Date June 23, 19 38.

Subject Wu I-ting (武宜停), promoter of the "World Peace Movement"

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross

Mr. Ling Tsz-kuang (凌子光), a committee member of the Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association, 46 Avenue Foch, was interviewed at Headquarters on June 23 regarding the preparation of pamphlets relating to the movement of the so-called "Shanghai International Peace Association" (上海國際和平会) which was being carried out in the premises of the Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association. He professed ignorance of the matter, stating that the business relating to the peace movement was being dealt exclusively by Mr. Wu I-ting, another committee member of the association and the principle promoter of the movement. Nevertheless, Ling admitted being one of the supporters of this peace movement.

He was informed :

(1) That the Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association should register with the Municipal Police, in accordance with Municipal Notification No.4878 dated 21-10-37.

(2) That the premises of the Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association should be used only for business relating to the welfare of the association and that no political activities be permitted on the premises.

(3) That Mr. Wu I-ting be requested to visit Headquarters for an interview relating to the "Shanghai International Peace Association."

Mr. Ling Tsz-kuang promised to comply with the above requests.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
24 JUNE 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

C. Crawford
for C. D. I. Ross

D.C. (Special Branch).

Summarized translation of a handbill

.....

A letter issued by Wu I-ting on the question of the Salvation of the Nation and the People.

1) The bombing of Hsuchow (in Kiangsu) and Foochow (in Fukien) by Japanese aircraft is the result of the invasion of Japan by one Hsu Foo in the reign of Emperor Zing Shih Huang about two thousand years ago. Most of the Japanese subjects are undoubtedly the descendants of Hsu Foo and his followers. We must immediately patch up a truce with the Japanese, as we are responsible for the armed conflict.

2) Wu I-ting was a member of the Kuomintang ten years ago, but he did not accept any official appointment, because he knew that by so doing he could be the saver of the lives of members of the Kuomintang ten years later when they would be involved in a combat with others. Now that the country is engaged in a life and death struggle with Japan, it is my duty to be a mediator between Japan and China.

3) To love one's home is more imp rtant than one's country. The people should telegraph General Executive Chiang Kai-shek, requesting him to order a cessation of the hostilities so that the homes of the people can be preserved.

4) The Chinese people should unite and request the Japanese Emperor to issue a rescript ordering a truce in order to save the lives of Chinese troops and to relieve the people of China and Japan of their sufferings attendant upon an armed conflict between these two states.

5) After the cessation of hostilities, the troops of both China and Japan should help the Chinese people to enforce a system of self-government and to organize self-government guilds for various districts.

6) The members of the Kuomintang are responsible for the present conflict with Japan. If self-government guilds are established, these will be staffed by heads of families, giving no chance to the Kuomintang members to participate in the administration of municipal and state affairs.

7) In order to carry out the above plans, an International Peace Association has been established with an office in Room, 533, Christian Literature Society Building, Museum Road, and rules and regulations governing the formation of a self-government guild for the Municipality of Shanghai have been prepared.

Form 226
K. 400-1-38.

Acknowledged form E
General Reg. 31/5/1938

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

7510
31 5 38

Translation of Letter from Shai International Peace Movement Association, Christian Literature Society Bldg., Musuem Road.

May 26, 1938.

To

Police Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sirs,

In view of the intensification of Sino-Japanese hostilities and the rearmament of nations in Europe and America, we fear that a world conflict might again break out, which will be the ruin of human race. For this reason Wu I Ting and a number of comrades founded the International Peace Movement Association in Shanghai with the hope that peace will be restored to nations already involved in a conflict and that the cause of future war between nations not yet involved will be removed.

Room 533, 5th Floor in the building in which the Christian Literature Society is situated having been rented as an office to make preparations for the peace movement, we forward herewith for your information copy of Regulations etc. of the Shanghai International Peace Movement Association. We shall write you again for purpose of record as soon as preparations are completed

File No. M9/11

Translation of enclosure

Preamble to the Regulations of the
Shanghai International Peace Association

"Give what others desire, and take what they cast away" said Lao Tsu. This is the way for universal peace and it also represents the virtue of the Chinese people. The present Chinese nation, vesting its powers in the people, is called a "commonwealth of peace". In reality, it is only a government which shares its powers with the governed. At first, the more crafty persons arrogated to themselves the rights abandoned by the simple-minded; there was still peace. Soon after, those who were in power had all the advantages, and those who had given up their rights were victimized. Though the powers of government were still shared by a majority, yet peace there was none. Persons who were well versed in politics saw through this trouble. They brought equality to the different strata of the common people by confiscating their rights and restricting their freedom. As a result, the government thrived at the expense of the people and all the rights of citizens were controlled by the state. This was how Emperor Hung Hsien (洪憲) came into existence and why there have been so many militarists and corrupt officials.

The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen was also aware of this weakness in our national system. He sought to effect a cure by applying a native medicine under a foreign name. He classified political powers into four categories, and prescribed three stages for the training of citizens. The measures he advocated were well adapted to his principles. Unfortunately, he died before the completion of the political tutelage period. His followers, with their dead master as a puppet, have gone far astray from the original doctrine so that the period of political tutelage now exists only in name. They regard the people as playthings and ignore their rights. In their struggle for power, they first admitted Communists into their own ranks, then sought to expel and exterminate them. In their eager pursuit for advantages, they first befriended the Japanese, then turned against them. They did not know that Nature would have its revenge. This

is why Communists and bandits have again thrived and the Japanese have invaded us on the pretext of fighting against Communism and banditry.

Alas! The nation will soon be no longer a nation; of what use are its political powers? The people will cease to be protected by a government; of what use is personal wealth? What is strangest is that China, a democratic nation, is not pursuing its policy of peace, but has joined hands with Communists and is fighting against Japan. On the other hand, the T'a Ho (太和)(Great Harmony) race of Japan has also abandoned its peaceful tradition and has invaded China. Both countries have forsaken the very virtue for which they were reputed, and have failed to practice the principle of kindness. wo sister nations have now become enemies resorting to brute force. e cannot but shudder to think of the future.

I have therefore ventured to start an International Peace Movement and have formulated regulations for the formation of an Association in Shanghai. My object is to cure a national illness with a native remedy. This remedy I shall call "Self Government". When every person governs himself, the people are mutually governed, and where there is mutual government, there is also self-government. To carry out this scheme the heads of families shall bear the principal burden. When the family is well ordered, the community will be stabilized and the country will also become peaceful. All those who wish to live in this country, to continue living, and to bring up families here should join this Self Government without regard as to their nationalities.

The Self Government advocated above may be styled a "Self Government for Universal Peace". The ancient Chinese believed in a world-wide open door policy. Under this Self Government, Japan can also pursue its ambition in the Asiatic Continent without

resorting to warfare and killing on a vast scale. When such a Self Government for Universal Peace is established, there will be accord among all parties. The Chinese and the Japanese, who belong to the same race and have similar languages, can naturally live and prosper together. There will be no need of any campaign against either Communism or banditry. In the end, the two people, being of the same race and sharing the same civilization, will become one. There will also be no necessity for one country to conquer the other. Then, all those who wish to become government officials will come to China, as well as all farmers, businessmen and travellers. Moreover, those who have grievances against their own government will appeal to us for redress. Is not such a Self Government a splendid and satisfactory achievement and who will be able to resist its ever-growing strength? Will all supporters of world peace come and join this movement!

Regulations of the Shanghai International Peace Association.

CHAPTER I
General Rules.

Art.1. Name. The object of the Association is to seek world peace and to foster friendship among nations. As China is the permanent member of the Association, and the world Peace Movement starts in Shanghai, the name of the Association shall be " The Shanghai International Peace Association".

Art.2 Procedure. The Association shall first consider and deal with the grievances of Chinese people and then those of the Japanese after this, attention shall be paid to the differences between other nations.

Art.3 Method. The Shanghai Municipality shall be governed by the people in accordance with the principles of justice. A self-Government society shall be organized by heads of families of different nationalities to corporate with the local City Government. This practice may apply to other cities.

Art.4 Membership. Any person, regardless of sex and nationality who supports the object of this Association and pays membership fee according to these regulations be eligible for membership.

Art.5 Term. It is estimated this the object of this Association can be attained within three years. The term of the Association shall, therefore, expire at the end of the 30th Year of the Chinese Republic. At the expiration of the term the Association shall either be dissolved or reorganized.

CHAPTER II
Organization

Art.6 To advocate peace, love, moral principles and righteousness a Yang Ren Tong (堂 仁 行) an organization to practise kindness, shall be established; it shall be divided into the following Departments and Sections :-

Yeng Zeng Tong	Peoples' Affairs Department.	Nei Veng Section	Nei Tao Office (Internal Affairs)
			Veng Tao Office (Education)
		Wei Wu Section	Wei Teh Office (Foreign Affairs)
			Wu Teh Office (Public Safety)
	Department of Productive Enterprises	Tung Seng Section	Tung Tao Office (Communications)
			Seng Tao Office (Agriculture
		Yung Zeng Section	Yung Teh Office (Finance)
			Zeng Teh Office (Industry & Commerce)
	Control Department	Tao Teh Section	Li Tao Office (Legislation)
			Kao Teh Office (Examination)
		Li Nyi Section	Kei Li Office (Supervision)
			S. Nyi Office (Jurisdiction)

Art. 7 All officers and employes engaged by the Association for administrative purposes shall be appointed as follows :-

A. One Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen shall be elected by the members of the Association.

B. One Director for the Tong, three Heads of Departments, six Chiefs of Sections, twelve Officers in charge of Offices and an unlimited number of clerks shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Association.

CHAPTER III
Meetings.

Art. 8 All important affairs of the Association shall be discussed and decided at the following meetings:-

A. General Meeting of Members - held annually - called by the Chairman.

B. Staff Meeting of the Tong - held monthly - called by the Director.

C. Departmental Staff Meeting - held half-monthly - called by the Head of each Department

D. Sectional Staff Meeting - held weekly - called by the Chief of each Section.

E. Emergency Staff Meeting - to be called jointly by the Chairman, Director of the Tong, Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Sections.

Art. 9 The policy and Bye-laws of the Association shall be drafted by the Li Tao Office and submitted to the Chairman who shall bring them up at the Meetings for discussion and approval.

CHAPTER IV
Revenue

Art.10 The revenue of the Association shall be derived from the following sources:-

A. Annual contributions from members.

B. Special contributions from non-members

C. Donations from government institutions

D. Donations from public bodies.

Art.11 Rules governing contributions shall be drafted separately.

CHAPTER V.
Appendix

Art.12 These Regulations shall be effective after the approval of the local Competent Authorities is obtained, and may be amended from time to time in case of discrepancy

—

N. 9/11.

POLICE FORCE FOR INFORMATION

23 APR 1938

Translation of letter to Secretary from
Wu I-ting
Dated 6th April, 1938.

Shanghai International Peace Association.

I am a native of Hsiang Hu and have devoted myself to the "Peoples' Self-Government Movement". My desire is to stop hostilities between China and Japan so that a second World war may be averted. As my knowledge is poor and ability inadequate my desire has not yet been realized and I am deeply disappointed. Hearing that a "World Peace Movement" has been set afoot in the Capital of your honourable country, I immediately came to Shanghai and called on you. I intend to follow the steps of your compatriots. I am very grateful that you agreed to consider my humble scheme. During the past few days I have drafted a rough plan for the formation of an International Peace Association which I now submit for registration and recognition by the Council. Should my scheme prove successful, you will be the living Buddha of Mankind.

(Signed) Wu I-ting.

(侍宜式)

MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
R.D. 7510
3 8 38

Translation of letter received on August 3, 1938.

August 3, 1938.

To the Special Branch, S.M.P.

The offices of the Shanghai International Peace Society were formerly located in Room 533, Mission Building, Museum Road, but have now been removed to Room 409 Bank of East Asia Building, 299 Szechuen Road. Your protection is requested.

Shanghai International Peace Society.

S1
These people have not registered yet
JP

DBP.
5/8.

FORM NO. 3
G. 28,000 - 35

z.b

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7510
16/11/36

Section 2, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date November 16, 1936.

Subject International Peace League.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Coyne

Information has been received from the French Police to the effect that at 5 p.m., November 15, 1936, a meeting attended by 15 persons was held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Rue Montigny, French Concession, to consider the opening in Shanghai of a branch of the International Peace League.

The chair was taken by Tsai Chen Sing( ) and the meeting was addressed by an Austrian named Shippe, reported to be a recent arrival here.

Wu Yung Chung( ), Secretary of the International Y.M.C.A., 131 Museum Road, was appointed secretary of the new body.

Li Kung Pau(李公博), Director of the Liang Zai (量才)Supplementary School and a prominent member of the National Salvation Association, was also present.

In connection with the formation of the branch it will be recalled that a Mr. Dodd, son of the United States Ambassador to Germany, was recently in Shanghai.

DBR
16/11

SPECIAL BRANCH 16 NOV 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

J Coyne
D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner (S.B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7510.

November 18, 1936.

1. That the 5th annual meeting be held at 2 p.m. December 17.

2. That the C.M.F. be requested to appoint one Chinese Councillor to sit on each of its eight special committees and one Special Board.

3. That the C.M.F. be requested to take special Police precautions in the coming winter.

4. That the Chinese Councillors be asked to suggest the adoption of the economy report being compiled in the 1937 estimates of the C.M.F.

Preparatory Committee of the China Branch of the International Peace Society - formed

A preparatory committee consisting of seven members of the China Branch of the International Peace Society (Headquarters in Paris) was formed at a meeting at 5.40 p.m. November 15 in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, when ten persons, including Wu Yao-chung (吳耀宗), General Secretary of the National Committee of Y.M.C.A.s of China, Sun Tien-lai (沈体蘭), Principal of Medhurst College, Li Kung-poh (李公樸), Principal of the Liang Zai Supplementary School, Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒), Dean of the Shanghai Law College, Kiangwan, and Li Tung-hwei (李登輝), ex-President of the Fuhtan University, Ziang Ying Road, Kiangwan, were present.

The office of the Preparatory Committee is located in the premises of the National Committee of Y.M.C.A.s of China, 131 Museum Road.

7510

16305
S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 7510
Date 7 9 36

MILITANT DEFENCE OF PEACE!

Closure Of The World Peace Conference At Brussels

FINAL FLOURISH BY BRITISH WOMAN

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6. — After several days of deliberations, the "World Peace Conference" closed here yesterday with the adoption of a final resolution inviting ".... all peoples to engage in a militant defence of peace."

"We address this fervent appeal," the resolution states, "to bring the participation of all in a comprehensive campaign we are sponsoring and which, interdicting all meddling in international politics, has but one aim: to assure for all countries, large and small, without distinction and with complete equality, peace. Our sole enemy would be the aggressor who violates international law and who destroys world peace...."

Lord Robert Cecil, Chairman of the British League of Nations Union, Lord Lytton, ex-Viceroy of India and head of the Lytton Commission to Manchuria, and M. Marcel Cachin, French Communist Senator, were present at the closing session.

The final meeting was marked by an incident when Miss Vera Vincent, a British citizen, broke into the room dressed in blue and brandishing an "international flag" —her own invention—declaring that she was a delegate from "The Union of Mothers of the World." She then started to explain the programme of her organization, which, she said, contains the most beautiful idea in the world, when guards intervened and accompanied her out of the room.—Havas.

HAI MUNICIPAL
B. REGIS
D. 2510
7 9 36

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1936

CHINA'S ONLY WAY TO SALVATION

Defence Against Foreign Aggression

NON-RESISTANCE SAID IMPOSSIBLE

Brussels, Sept. 4.

"China is at present passing through an unprecedented national crisis," Dr. Shelley Wang, a member of the Chinese delegation, declared yesterday in speaking at the opening meeting of the Universal Peace Conference here.

Affirming China's adherence to the cause of peace, Dr. Wang recalled that since the Manchurian Incident of September 18, 1931, China was in the grip of that crisis.

"To put an end to the civil war, our people, whose profoundly peaceful spirit is well-known, must become organized, so as to take part in the vast movement for peace.

"If every worker, peasant or soldier refuses to fight for a warlord under any pretext whatever, unwilling to shed the blood of his compatriots, peace will be ensured within our country. However, in the event of foreign aggression, there is only one way to salvation, and that is defence. Pacifism interpreted as non-resistance or as resistance which exhausts itself in impotent gestures, is impossible. However, resistance does not necessarily mean a world war. Peace may be achieved through efficacious collective security and veritable mutual assistance. Hence, the League of Nations must be strengthened."

The Chinese delegation includes the playwright, Prof. S. I. Hsiung, translator of "Lady Precious Stream."

Fundamental Principles

Thirty-two nations are represented at the conference, whose purpose is to examine means for outlawing war. Germany is not represented.

Participants base their position on three fundamental principles:

Recognition of the inviolability of treaty obligations;

Reduction and limitation of Armaments by international accords, and taking the profits out of the production and trade in arms; and

Enforcement of the provisions of the League of Nations.

The largest delegation is from France, which sent 2,500 representatives, only a small part of whom were able to enter the meeting. The leader of the delegation is the French Air Minister, M. Pierre Cot, who is being assisted by M. Raoul Aubaud, Under-Secretary of Interior; Mme. Brunschwig, Under-Secretary of National Education; M. Edouard Herriot, ex-Premier and President of the Chamber; and 40 members of parliament of the Radical-Socialist, Socialist and Communist parties.

The British group, which is the second largest, and which comprises 500 individuals, is presided over by Lord Cecil, President of the League of Nations Union.

M. Herriot's Speech

Senor Carlos Alverez, Spanish delegate, received a tremendous ovation when he appeared, making the leftist salute of the uppraised fist, to which a majority of the delegates responded with the same gesture.

M. Edouard Herriot recalled efforts he had made, during the past twelve years, in the name of France, to establish a chart for peace based on this strong formula: arbitration, security, and disarmament. "Let us reflect upon it well that our sole resource against war, our only hope, is to realize in the international order that which is already obtained in the national orders," he said. "It is to assure the intangibility of contracts... It is also necessary to watch over and prevent this rising course of armaments, which had ceased, and which has to-day taken an accelerated rhythm."

M. Herriot also recommended the nationalization of the manufacture of arms, collective security, and the principle of mutual assistance.—Havas.

File

FM. 3
G. 40M-9-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
No. S. D. 2510
Date 8 36
Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Special Branch 9 S2

REPORT

Date. August 26, 1936.

Subject Article appearing in "Mainichi" dated August 22, 1936 regarding the International Peace Congress and a foreigner named DODD.

Made by D.S. Pitts. *Forwarded by* J. Boyne D.S.I.

With reference to the attached translation of an article appearing in the Mainichi of August 22, 1936, I have to report that the gentleman referred to is William Edward DODD, Jr., son of the present American Ambassador to Germany.

W.E. Dodd, Jr. was born thirty years ago at Ashland, Virginia, U.S.A. and is a professor of the William and Mary College, Virginia. During the current summer vacation he became an organiser of the International Peace Campaign, a movement sponsored by Viscount Robert Cecil in England during 1935 and which had rapidly extended its influence all over the globe. The four principles of the campaign are:

1) Sanctity of treaty obligations.
2) Limitation and reduction of armaments and the abolition of profit from arms manufacture.
3) Strengthening of the League of Nations and the principle of real collective and mutual assistance against aggression.
4) The creation within the framework of the League of Nations of a permanent committee or commission to alleviate and abolish situtaions and tensions of an international character which result in war.

According to Mr. Dodd, recent events have indicated that the League of Nations is not in a very favourable position to enforce sanctions. The International Peace Campaign, with its headquarters at Geneva, would on the other hand, do much to strengthen the League as it would represent the national committee which in turn would represent, when the organisation was complete, the bulk of public opinion in over forty countries.

Actually, however, the activities of the Peace Campaign have been of a preparatory nature for the International Peace

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
CRIME BRANCH

FILE
DSR.
27/8

F. 201 A
G. 2000-5-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry ~~OFFICE~~

FILE NO. D7510/1

SUBJECT:

International Peace League

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

File No. 919/11

Translation of enclosure

International Peace Movement
Reasons for the Peace Movement.

1. The "scorched sail" policy now carried out by the Chinese Kuomingtang Party is contrary to the principles of humanity. The continental policy enforced by Japan by means of war is also objectionable.

2. The National Government, contrary to the principle of political tutelage, has deceived the Chinese people for over ten years. It has long ago lost the confidence of the public, and therefore cannot continue to exist. The Provisional Government and the Central China Government not only cannot help Japan to save China but may incite the Kuomingtang Government to ruin China.

Method of restoring peace

3. Steps must first be taken in Shanghai to urge refugees to save themselves, so that the bellicose officials of both countries will be unable to hold their positions. Then advantage may be taken of the situation to organize an International Peace Association and to form a self-government based on the principle of cosmopolitanism. A movement may also be started to restore peace between China and Japan and to organize a pacific government.

4. An announcement calling on the refugees to save themselves, and a set of regulations for the Peace Association, have been drawn up. Both are appended hereto. When carrying out the proposed scheme the refugee salvation movement and the Peace Association must be made to appear like two distinctly different matters so that Japan may sympathize with our movement, and Britain and France may afford us assistance. Assistance is absolutely necessary to enable local residents to take over the Custom House and to place it under the control of the Peace Association.

Object of the Peace Movement

5. After taking over the Custom House, local residents should endeavour to put a stop to the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Finally, the Manchu Emperor Hsuan-t'ung may be invited to return to Peking to resume the political power of the Ching Dynasty. Then a Republican form of Government may be organized on cosmopolitan and democratic principles, to promote the interests of the public.

6. The State of Manchukuo should be abolished, and the Chinese Republic should be changed to Great Ching Republic to carry out the Chinese moral principles of "kingly" administration. All the theories in the world should be embodied in the policy of the new government. Thus peace will be established automatically without limitation of armaments.

—

Excerpts